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THE TRIBUNE.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Hon. J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN, from the Judiciary Committee in the United States Senate, made a report to that body a few days since upon the subject of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, which we should be glad, did our space allow, to spread at length before our readers. Its arguments against the repeal of this Law are to our minds conclugive, and we trust they will receive close and coniderate attention from every portion of our citirans. In order that their general scope may be more clearly seen we shall present as full an ab stract of the report as possible.

The Committee say that if it is proper to repeal be Lawit must be for one or all of the following

1. Because Congress had no power to enact it: 2 Because, admitting the existence of the power, it was

perpedient to exercise it; or, 1. Because, conceding both the power and the expedimy of its exercise, a distinct and well ascertained public pinion now demands its repeal.

Concerning the first two alleged reasons the

Committee say but little. Both the Constitutionslity and the Expediency of the Law have been speatedly and decisively affirmed by the Senate. The chief point upon which the advocates of Repeal rely, is an alleged hostilisy in the public gind to the measure, and that this of itself is sufficiently deliberate, decisive and universal to make it the duty of a representative government at once to repeal the Law. The Committee proceed then to examine this question of fact, and present a mass of evidence which they deem conclusive against the existence of any such opinion.

If reference be had to the expressions of the Public Press, it will be found that it demands a modification, and not a repeal, of the Law. If recourse be had to the petitions presented in the Senate upon the subject the following result is exhibited: During the last and present sessions of the Senate, there have been petitioners

For a repeal of the Act......5,240

Resolutions have passed the Legislatures of Connecticut, Maine, Mississippi, Vermont and Ohio in favor of repeal. The Legislature of Delsware passed resolutions against the repeal; that of Illinois for repeal or modification and that of Rhode Island for a suspension of the act.

These statements give the general results of an examination into the popular will in the only mode in which it can be ascertained; but the Committee think that a more correct view of enlightened public opinion can be obtained by reference to answers sturned by different persons to inquiries upon the subject made by the Secretary of State. They accordingly publish a collection of these returns, of which the substance is as follows:

The District Attorney of Maine answers that the operation of the law has been salutary in his district, and that few if any cases of fraud have occurred under it.

The District Judge of the Southern District of New-York states that most of the applicants have been hopelessly insivent; that their integrity is untarnished, and that compuritively few in the District have made voluntary applicaton for the benefits of the law.

The Cierk of the District Court of New-Jersey reports

that no case of application has come to his knowledge where the assets would pay six per cent. upon the schedule o claims; that the law there appears to be merely a sponglag out in form of what was on all hands long since held to

The District Attorney of Western Pennsylvania says that all the wil effects of the law have been already suffered and that hereafter it will operate decidedly for the benefit of creditors. Its repeal, he thinks, would be most unfortu-

Associate Justice Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, believes the effects of the law have been detrimental, and thinks it should be repealed.

The U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia thinks the general tendency of the voluntary branch

of the law has been pernicious. The District Judge of Maine states that so far as the act is compulsory, its operation has been decidedly salutary. The voluntary provisions, though often beneficent, he thinks should be repealed.

The District Attorney of Vermont states that, from the anti-commercial character of that State, the law is not regarded with favor there. The District Judge of New-Hampshire thinks that if the

clantary provision was repealed the Law would be looked upon with more favor in that State, than it has thus far re-Judge Story of the U. S. Supreme Court, thinks that it is too soon to pronounce decisively as to the character and

operation of the Law. So far as he has observed its working in his own circuit he thinks it has been decidedly salu-The District Judge of Connecticut states as the result of

his observation, that the effect of the Law upon the creditor has not been injurious or prejudicial to his rights; it has afforded relief to the debtor and been decidedly beneficial

to the public. The Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania states that the Law has had a beneficial effect upon the community in his district.

Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court thinks that if the voluntary provision were stricken out and the operation of the Law limited to traders, its effect would be salutary. The District Judge of Ohio states that both creditors and

debtors have been benefited by the Law. The District Attorney of Ohio believes that the operation of the law has been satisfactory to both creditors and debtors of that District.

The District Attorney of Tennessee thinks the repeal of the law desired by a majority of the people of his District; though he believes neither the country generally, nor any individual creditor has suffered from its operation.

The Clerk of the Court of the Southern District of Alahama states, as the result of inquiry among members of the bar, that the law is unanimously believed to have been ben-

The Judge of the Northern District of New-York thinks that the operation of the law has been saintary, and that time alone is wanting to demonstrate the wisdom and expe-

diency of the law to universal satisfaction. Judge Baidwin, of the U. S. Supreme Court, thinks the law ought to remain, so far at least as it embraces involus-

tery bankruptcy. The District Judge of Michigan says he has been happily

disappointed in the beneficial operation of the law and that it gives general satisfaction. The District Judge of Indiana thinks that the voluntary

provision of the law has been greatly resorted to by small debtors as the easiest mode of wiping out their engagements; but in cases of heavy insolvency and so far as the laveluntary section is concerned, its effect, he thinks, has been highly salutary.

The District Judge of Missouri "feels deeply and solemn hankrupt act, or a

y impressed with the opinion that the bankrupt act, or at least that part which provides for cases of voluntary bankraptcy, is clearly unconstitutional, is unjust in the highest possible degree to creditors, is mischievous in the server and effects, and is shockingly densoralizing." This he gives and effects, and is shockingly densoralizing." merely as his own opinion not as the result of any obtion of the practical operation of the law in his own district. Looking to all these expressions of public opinion the Committee think that not the repeal but only the medification of the Bankrupt Law is desired

by any considerable portion of the public. Regarding it as the duty of Congress, therefore, to "establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, to settle firmly and permanently a system or method

NEW-YORK DAIN TRIB with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destimes. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1843.

of regulating the relations of debtor and creditor." THE RAINBOW, or Odd-Fellows Semi the Committee proceed to recommend such a system as shall be adapted to the commercial exigencies of the community and calculated to form a part of the permanent jurisprudence of the country. The salutary influence of such a law, they think,

3. By substituting one uniform rule for the conflicting bankrupt and insolvent laws of the several

1. By the prevention of undue credit;

2. By preventing partial assignments;

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will be manifested.

4. By arming the creditor with a power to force a failing debtor to go into liquidation before his assets are wasted by desperate speculations, to which men in such circumstances are generally tempted. And they find additional motives for its enactment now.

1. In the consideration that the benefits of the law have already been extended to a portion of the people, and that its sudden repeal would be a denial of equal justice to others;

2. That by a decision in the Courts of one State of the Union, the people of that State have been cut off from all the benefits of the law ;

3. That the bankrupt law is but the necessary exercise of a beneficent power;

4. That its repeal will injure American credit

5. That the law will prevent the ruinous operation of 'stay laws;' and 6. That it extends the protection of the Govern-

ment to a class of citizens who, though poor and unfortunate, ought not for that cause to be beyond he pale of its protection. For these reasons the Committee report the

House repeal bill to the Senate with the following 1. To repeal the law of 1841, provided that such repeal shall not prevent the determination of any pending case,

that all offences and penalties under the former act shall be

still prosecuted, and that no rights acquired under it shall be in any way affected or repaired by this repeal. 2. That if any person, owing debts not contracted by defalcation, shall file a declaration of insolvency in the District Court, with a list of his creditors, the Clerk shall sign a memorandum, which shall be sufficient authority for an adverisement of such declaration; and every such declaration shall be an act of bankruptcy; and the Court may, eight days after and within two months of the insertion of the advertisement, on the petition of any creditor to the amount of \$300, or any number of creditors to the amount of \$500 decree suc person bankrupt.

3 That the person and properly of such debtor shall b excepted from arrest and levy.

4. That if any merchant or trader shall leave the State, or

convey away his property with intent to defraud his credi ors, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankuptcy, provided that sone but traders shall be liable to these provisions of the act, and that no partnership concern shall e liable in their joint character.

5. That if any person liable to be made a bankrupt ac-cording to these provisions, shall convey his effects by deed o any creditor, the execution of the deed shall be deemed au act of bankruptcy if a petition be filed within three nonths, provided that the deed not be valid unless for the conal benefit of atl his creditors, por unless executed by each trustee within 15 days after its first execution. 6. That the assignees of the bankrupt's estate shall be

thosen by the majority in value of the bankrupt's creditors-7. No final discharge shall be allowed to any bankrupt un ess he shall first file in the Clerk's office the written consent in value of a majority of his creditors to its allowance, and his oath that such consent was obtained without fraud; and a creditor may be heard against the allowance and shall have the right of appeal from the decision of the Court and of trial by jury, as is provided by the existing law.

more members of a firm in their individual capacity, the separate estate only of such bankrupt shall be vested in the assignee appointed. 9. That the Courts baving jurisdiction after a petition

filed shall have jurisdiction is secure property of the bankrupt to which the assignee may become entitled. 10. That all questions arising and all orders necessary, ex cept the final decree may be heard and given by a Comm

sioner with right of appeal to the District Judge. 11. That debts under proceedings in bankruptcy may proved by foreign creditors before any minister or agent of the United States, resident in the same foreign country with the creditor, or before a Commissioner appointed for the

12. Notices may be served on foreign creditors by publication in one or more newspapers, and when they are sent by mail the postage shall be paid.

13. Costs may be decreed by the Court in all controvert ed cases, and such remedies given therefor as are allowed

in Courts of Equity. 14. If a majority in value of the creditors shall ascent the Court may direct the Assignee to pay the necessary expenses of the proceedings.

These are the essential provisions of the Bill submitted to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee. They obviate the most valid objections to the existing Law while they preserve its most eszential benefits. We trust they will be considered with earnestness end careful thought; and that some system may be adopted which shall place

the relations of debtrr and creditor upon a more permanent and equitable basis than that upon which heretofore they have rested. This is a ques tion not of party but of public interest and of justiee; and as such we hope it will be calmly and cautiously discussed. GOLD IN ALABAMA .- We learn from the let-

ters of a gentleman traveling at the South that some very valuable Gold Minos have recently been discovered in Alabama, not far from Mentgomery -said to be the richest ever found in our Country. Several thousand persons are now engaged in searching them for the precious ore, and one company, which employs two hundred laborers, realize from three to five pennyweights per hand per day-werth from \$500 to \$750. This is a nice business, and if it could hold out, and all do as well, it would help Alabama out of her troubles. But there are of course some blanks as well

EXPLORING EXPEDITION .- In speaking of the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Kennedy for promoting and otherwise rewarding the officers of the Exploring Expedition, a correspondent of the Intelligencer says 1

"The results of the Expedition are vast and satisfactory in all the various departments of science. The boundless Pacific, yea the world, with its thousand dangers, has been explored in many parts, and numerous impediments to navigation laid open to our important, increasing, and enterprising commerce, and friendly intercourse established with the countless tribes of the South Sea isles. The duration of the enterprise is without parallel in our Navy. The exemption from disease and death is equally so, and reflects credit upon the Commanding Officers."

W Doctor Lardner's Lectures.-The second dition of Poctor Lardner's complete Course of Lectures delivered in the City of New-York is published and for sale at this effice. Price 25 cents The subjects embraced in the Lectures are : Electricity-The Sun-Galvasism-The Fixed Stars-Magnetic Needle-Latitude and Longitude-Bleaching, Tanning-Popular Fallacies-Light-Falling Stars-Temporary Stars-Historical Sketch of Astronomy-Dew-Science aided by Art-Scientific Discoveries-Sound -Vibrations of the Retina; Voltaic Battery-Steam Engines of Great Britain and America.

Monthly Magazine, No. 4, has just been issued by Adee & Estabrook. It is embellished with a fine engraved view of the Suspension Bridge, Fviburg, Switzerland, and has original Literary papers from

nine contributors, some of them favorably known. This work is well got up, and we believe the now numerous and influential Society of Odd-Fellows must regard it with pride and affection, while they derive pleasure and instruction from its perusal.

THE WASHINGTONIAN REFORMER and Universal Peace-Maker, a new weekly paper, edited by WILLIAM WALLACE of Kentucky, was first ssued on Saturday last. It is edited with ability, neatly printed, and devoted strictly to the Temperance Cause. The first number opens with a most impressive Temperance tale. We trust this little paper (which sells for the lowest price of a glass of grog) will live to persuade many a man never to drink another glass. Although eschewing Alcohol, it is full of spirit.

D BEAUTIFUL GERMAN BOOKS .-- Messrs Eichthal & Bernhard, No. 3 Spruce street, have recently imported from Germany some of the most elegantly printed and illustrated works which we have ever seen. The editions of Geethe, Schiller, Lessing, Wieland, Klopstock, &c. &c. are all in the best style, and prices are full forty per cent. lower than they were ever offered for in this country before. These gentleman also publish at the same place a semi-weekly German literary paper, called the Deutsche Schnellpost.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH .- A special meetng of the General Synod of the German Reformed Church was recently held at Lebanon, Pa. at which the Rev. F. W. Krummacher, D. D. of Elberfield, Prussia, was unanimously chosen professor of the Mercersburg College, and the Rev. B. S. Schenck and T. L. Hoffeditz, D. D. appointed a committee to proceed to Germany with the invitation to Dr. Krummacher. A plan was reperied for the endowment of the German Professorship. This plan contemplates the raising of \$15,000.

Dueling .- A law has been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana upon the subject of dueling. It provides for the repeal of all existing laws on the subject, and for the appointment of a " Board of Honor" of five, to whom shall be referred all matters of personal difficulty and who shall, if unsuccessful in procuring a reconciliation, prescribe the terms and superintend the combat. If any choose to fight 'on their own book,' without consulting the Board, they are to suffer infamous conanement for life. We believe this plan has been tried once before, not however by legal enactment.

The Rochester Democrat says that the most severe snow storm known for several years occurred in that section on the 5th, and blocked up all the roads in the vicinity. The cars which left Buffalo in the morning got no farther than Attica, and there stuck, the passengers and mails being forwarded by sleighs. But even thus they got but about three miles beyond Batavia whence they were forced to return. Great numbers of men were employed in clearing the tracks, but for a day or two the trains must be greatly impeded.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA .- At Udina, in Friule, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake instead of poison. A physician in Padua got intelligence of this resul at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administered to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19 .- A forger named Edward Clark, who fled from Oneida co. N. Y. having been released on bail, was discovered to-day by persons who came in pursuit of him, with Gov. Bouck's requisition; when they attempted to arrest him the fellow made fight, and in the fracas, some were considerably hurt. He was at length secured and committed to prison.

The hunters in the interior have been enoying a fine season. Moose, Deer, Bear, Foxes, Sables, &c. have been taken in large numbers. A tin peddler came into town yesterday with a heavy load of pelts of various kinds. He had a large number of Fox-skins, and they were so arranged as to make a rich display. It makes the eyes of fur-dealers glisten. [Bangor Whig.

We learn that a duel is on the tapis between two members of the Legislature belonging to either House. It is not stated to us when it is to take place:-We hope not at all. [N. O. Bul.

The Picayune says they call gouging in New Orleans, "operating for strabismus on the Kentucky system.'

DO DOCTOR LYELL'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY .- The second edition of these celebrated Lectures as reported for The Tribune is now ready. It contains an Engraved Frontispiece exhibiting an ideal section of part of the Earth's crust, with explanations. It will also contain a general Intreduction to Geology not before published. LECTURE I. embraces the following subjects: Auvergne, Lacustrine Period, Volcanic Period, Eruption of Coseguina, Mount Dor. LECTURE II. The Earth's Strata, Marine Strata, Perieds, Auvergne District, Sub Appenines, Mount Ætna -LECTURE III. Upheaval and Subsidence of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte Nuovo. LECTURE IV. Coral Reefs. Coral Islands. LECTURE V. Origin of Coal. Lec-TURE VI. Forsil Foot-prints. LECTURE VII. Recession of the Falls of Niagara. LECTURE VIII. Boulders and Ice-

To the above is also added in this edition, a Sketch of the Lecture of Dr. J. Augusting Smith, delivered before the Lyceum of Natural History on the 9th of December last on

the Different Ruces of Men. The Price per single copies 25 cents. Postmasters remiting One Dollar will be entitled to five capies.

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THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UBITED SRATES REGIS ren for the year 1843 is published at the office of the New York TRIBUNE, in the city of New York. Price 124 cents. Postmasters and others remitting one dollar will receive 12 copies by mail.

III As a work of convenient reference for Families, Mer chants and Mechanics, the United States Register and Whig Almenae for 1843 will be found superior to any other which can be found in the market for any thing like the same money. Beside a Life of Henry Clay, complete Calendar for States, tables of Echipses and other astronomical calculations, it contains as much useful reading matter as is tound in an ordinary fifty cent volume. Its Tables of Popplation of the different States, and Times of holding Elections, and Election Returns of all the States are subjects of permanent usefulness. Every family and every office and tore is the country ought to have a copy of this useful work hanging up in a convenient place for convenience of reference. Price only 124 cents per copy.

The Whig Almanac for 1844 will be published in the month of October, 1813, and will contain an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultuof useful reading matter, and valuable londers, The price ral, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics. The price will be the same as for the year 1843, vit 12½ cents single, \$1 per dozen, or \$7 per 100 copies.

GREELEY & McELRATH,

Tribune Suildings, New York. New=York Legislature.

Mr. Bockee reported against the petitions for an appropriation to furnish vessels on the lakes and oceans with copies of Sewall's Plates on the Pathology of Drunkenness. Five times the usual number of copies were ordered.

he Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad Company for an extension of time to complete their road. By bill, in relation to the salaries of the Assistant Vice-Chancellor of the first Circuit; the Clerks

and Assistant Register, and Clerks in Chancery. Fixes certain salaries as follows, including all allowances for clerks: Supreme Court Clerk at New-York\$4,000 . .

alteration of the quarantine of merchant vessels in the city of New York. Agreed to.

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND NOTICES .- By Mr. Ely, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Supreme Court Clerk's offices except at Alba-Agreed to.

fide purchasers against the operation of decrees in bankruptcy in certain cases. By Mr. Root, that two members be added to

The metion was rejected-7 to 17. A bill extending the time for making a second and final dividend to the creditors of the Commercial Bank in the city of New-York, was received from the Assembly; and, on motion of Mr. Scorr,

the Comptroller for a report concerning the canal contracts of David Hamilton. Laid on the table.

the reduction of the fees for the inspection of pot and pearl ashes for an alteration of the Common School law; for aid to the New-York and Erie Railroad; of keepers of sailors' boarding houses in the city of New-York, relative to the loan of ten thousand dollars to the Sailors' Home; of Sherman Pratt and others, of Cortland, for a regulation of the present mode of Banking; of the same, for an alteration of the system of Brokers in the State; of the same, for a new regulation relative to the

present system of Banking shall be so regulated as that the loans should be made from week to week; that the Brokers shall be forced to pay a license fee, varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000; that the old Massachusetts law relative to sale on foreclosure shall be revived, so that so much land as is sufficient to pay the mortgage shall be set apart by two appraisers.

For a modification of the laws relative to the inspection of leather. The Speaker presented a petition of Pullen and Copp relative to abuses on the West Stockbridg

Railroad. BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED .- Declaratory of certain provisions of the charter of the New-York Society Library.

cial Bank.

inserting a mandatory clause, compelling the receiver to make a dividend of the assets on hand, in which Messrs. Thompson, Nicholls, W. Hall, Allen and Hathaway participated. The bill passed.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. F. WAR-REN in the Chair, took up the bill to provide for the payment of contractors and others on the pub-

lic works.

§ 1. The sum authorized to be borrowed to defray the experses of the cauals, by the second subdivision, section five, of the act entitled "An act to provide for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State," passed March 29, and preserving the credit of the State, passage 1812, not having been loaned for that object, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to berrow on the terms provided in the said act, a sum not exceeding three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and to apply the same to the payment of arrearages to contractors and others on the public works, as provided in the fourth and fifth subdivisions of the fifth section of the act before referred to.

§2. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized oissue to the Treasurer, in trust for the Common School Fund, transferable certificates of stock, in the manner project in the act, chap. 114 of the laws of 1842, to an amount not exceeding \$ 00,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State; and when the said certificates are delivered to the Treasurer, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the treasury in favor of the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the treasury. the Commissioners of the Canal Fund for an equal amount; and the certificate or certificates thus issued, shall be held by the Treaturer, as an investment for the Common School Fund, and the money paid on this account, shall be taken from the capital of that fund. The interests on the certififrom the capital of that fund. The interests on the certificates held by the Treasurer, shall be paid out of that portion of the income of the United States Deposite Fond, which by the sixth and seventh sections of chapter 327 of the laws of 1838, was appropriated for five years to Geneva College, the New York University and Hamilton College; and the sum paid annually to these institutions shall \$3,500 each, to the two fermer, and \$2,000 to the latter, until the farther order of the Legislature, instead of the sums appropriated in the act before referred to.

State was as good as represented to be, it could not be necessary to abstract these sums from the colleges, as these institutions depended on the faith of the State given them for their loans, and they could not go on successfully without them. He thought the State might as well borrow an additional sum, as to abstract these funds. He offered an amendment taking the loan to Hamilton College from the effect of the section.

Mr. Mc Murray moved also to except the University of New-York.

Mr. J. C. Brown moved to except Geneva Col-A long debate ensued, when the Committee rose

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[Se lm*]

WHOLE NO. 578.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingennity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the laborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Life, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valua-ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disvase, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SANDS's SARSAPARILLA, a scientific combination of essentia princip es of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most saintary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, fornishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afbeen a most important desideratum in the practice of medieine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and petency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and we

mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the The attention of the reaser is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretolore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors being avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of surfering NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1942,

Messrs. Sands: Gent-Words cannot express the gratitude I feet for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering

pable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1336, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrotulous affection on my left arm near the eibow. ear the enow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my ingers, and for two years my sufferings were keyond dis-

cription, I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to sure the inflammauon of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm entarced, tumours formed in different places, and in a two months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the cibew, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—

I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save

my lite, as it was impossible to cure so dreadul a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swalow's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving out little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrottla now made its appearance on my head, desiroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations at d 11 ared different places, causing extensive ulcerations at d 11 ared it might reach and sestroy the brain—the head swelied very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpiess, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my gase; for the last few months I had been efficied with a severe pala in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcerly get my breath. A backing cough constantly unnoyed me, and this combined with my other malantes, rendered me truly miserable. Sugn, geptlessen, bad been now situation for seven years of my life when I commenced ny situation for seven years of my life when I commenced ie use of your Sarsapa illa, but as my case was considered appeiess, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution eemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persewere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your stedicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the and giving me strength; as success inspites confid pains, and giving me strength; as success inspites confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew casier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed new flesh formed, and I once more telt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own cyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth is fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercles, that he can be a graciously pleased to bless the means made deased to bless the means made use of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is radehted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsa-parilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from iteath, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it im-possible I could recover. And now gentlemen suner me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health re-storing Sarsaparille. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

MARTHA CONLING sadehted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsa-

MARTHA CONLIN. I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER,
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.
Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering liness. †JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York. I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to these who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH.

Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-Dec. 14, 1942. I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Coulin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herself is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD,
No. 694 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and deprayed condition of the general constitution, viz: Serofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumablood and depraved condition of the general constitution, viz: Serotida or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Puscules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain or the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilltic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, lemale derangements, and other similar complaints.

ments, and other similar complaints.

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would do well before purchasing eisewhere, to call at our
Warehouse and examine our stock, as we are confident that
after an experience in the business of upwards of twentytwo years, we can furnish them with bedding of the first
quality as low, if not lower, than any other responsible house
in or out of the city.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP,
Upholstery, Bedding and Paper Hanging Ware-suse.

No 31 Maiden lane, next door to cor. of Nassau st.
N. B.—G. P. & J. G. would call the attention of Country
Merchants, and Landlords, to their large stock of French
and American Paper Hangings, which they are selling at
prices to suit the times.

INDIA Rubber Shoes—53 Maiden lane.—A full and perfect assortment of India Rubbers embracing gentlemen's sheet and cloth Rubber Overshoes, with leather gemlemen's sheet and cloth Rubber Overshoes, with leather soles; Ladies' Overshoes, sheet rubber and cloth, with rubber and leather soles; Chigiren's Overshoes, for girls and boys; common Rubbers; Rubbers lined and trimmed; Ladies' Walking Shoes; Gaiter and Haif Gaiter Boots; Silk Elastic Tap Boots, a new article. We have greatly reduced our prices for the remainder of the season. Ladies and gentlemen who have not supplied themselves should not delay deing so. This is the season most necessary to protect the feet, and with a pair of our new and improved Rubbers you feet, and with a pair of our new and improved Rubbers you may put coles, coughs and consumptions at defiance. shoes have always been warranted, and from the noparableied demand we think the public are satisfied of their superiority over any others in the market.

11f 1w* HUTCHINSON & RUNYON, 53 Maiden lane

OAL.—The subscriber will deliver the best quality of Peach Orchard Coal at the following low prices—screened and delivered from the yard 615 Green-wich-street, near Le Roy, Nut and Stove \$5 00: Broken or Egg \$5 50. Those who wisk to send their order may rely on getting their Goal according to this advertisement, weighed by a city weigher.

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Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur Store has on hand,
best quality Lynx and other Muds, for trimmings, at prices
te suit the times. New pattern Velvet Cap for children.

IN SENATE MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Scott reported in favor of the petition of

and Reporter of the Supreme Court; the Register

Chancery Circuit.

Assistant Register, as such, and as Clerk of the First

Assi tagt Vice Chancellor of the 1st Circuit. 2.000
Abolishes the salaries now allowed to the Reporters of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery.
By Mr. Franklin, against the petitions for the

Mr. LOTT gave notice of a bill to protect bona

the Committee to investigate abuses in the management of the canals, and that Mr. A. B. DICKinson, be one of the two.

at once had three readings and passed. Mr. Dickinson offered a resolution, salling upon

Adjourned. IN ASSEMBLY.
PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.—For

foreclosure of mortgages.

This gentleman and his associates ask that the

To extend the time for the making a second and final dividend among the creditors of the Commer-This drew out a debate as to the propriety of

The first section is as follows:

The section passed. The second section is as follows:

pristed in the act before referred to.

Mr. M. Brewn said that if the credit of the

and reported, and the House adjourned.

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